



Report Date: 1/26/2015
 Report Number: 4647-120
 Subject Property: 123 MAIN ST
 APN: 1234-567-890
 Page Number: Invoice

Subject Property:
 123 MAIN ST
 ANYCITY, CA 91234
APN#: 1234-567-890

Ordered By:
 John Smith
 (310) 555-1212

Bill To:
 John Escrow
 The Escrow Company
 (310) 555-1212
Escrow #: 12345

Product Description	Billing Terms	Amount Owed
Residential NHD Report	Bill Escrow	\$74.95

\$74.95

NATURAL HAZARD DISCLOSURE

This Natural Hazard Disclosure ("Report") complies with Civil Code Section 1103 et seq. The maps and data cited herein were reviewed using the assessor parcel number ("APN") and/or the physical address listed in this Report ("Property"). Not all publicly available data regarding the Property is included in this Report. No physical inspection of the Property has been performed. Therefore, MyNHD, Inc. ("MyNHD") recommends a Certified Engineering Geologist or Professional Engineer be consulted to address specific concerns about the Property. This Report was prepared in accordance with, and therefore subject to, all of the conditions and limitations stated in the Report including the "Terms and Conditions" contained therein. An explanation of each category of disclosure is included later in this Report. The terms "No Map" or "Not Mapped" indicate that a disclosure map is not available from the governmental agency relative to specific disclosure in this Report. MyNHD has relied upon the statutes identified and has reviewed the maps and records specifically required for disclosure pursuant to California law. This information is made available to the public so that determinations if and to what extent each statute applies to the Property can be made. Receipt/use of this Report by recipient or any third party constitutes acceptance of the Terms and Conditions detailed at the end of this Report. This Report is not a policy of insurance or a warranty. This Report is prepared by MyNHD to comply with California law relating to public record information in connection with the sale of residential real estate. Please read the Terms and Conditions carefully.

Please return bottom portion with payment. Please do not staple check to stub.

----- TEAR-OFF HERE -----

----- TEAR-OFF HERE -----

Received from:
 The Escrow Company
 Escrow #: 12345

123 MAIN ST
ANYCITY, CA 91234
 1234-567-890

Make Checks Payable to:

MyNHD, Inc.
914 Westwood Blvd #582
Los Angeles, CA 90024

REPORT NUMBER: 4647-120
Amount Due \$74.95



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NATURAL HAZARD DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

APN: 1234-567-890 ADDRESS: 123 MAIN ST ANYCITY, CA 91234

The transferor and his or her agent(s) or a third-party consultant disclose the following information with the knowledge that even though this is not a warranty, prospective transferees may rely on this information in deciding whether and on what terms to purchase the subject property.

The following are representations made by the transferor and his or her agent(s) based on their knowledge and maps drawn by the state and federal governments. This information is a disclosure and is not intended to be part of any contract between the transferee and transferor.

THIS REAL PROPERTY LIES WITHIN THE FOLLOWING HAZARDOUS AREA(S):

A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (Any type Zone "A" or "V") designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

___ Yes ___ No ___ Information is not available from local jurisdiction

AN AREA OF POTENTIAL FLOODING shown on a dam failure inundation map pursuant to Section 8589.5 of the Government Code.

___ Yes ___ No ___ Information is not available from local jurisdiction

A VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE pursuant to Section 51178 or 51179 of the Government Code. The owner of this property is subject to the maintenance requirements of Section 51182 of the Government Code.

___ Yes ___ No

A WILDLAND AREA THAT MAY CONTAIN SUBSTANTIAL FOREST FIRE RISKS AND HAZARDS pursuant to Section 4125 of the Public Resources Code. The owner of this property is subject to the maintenance requirements of Section 4291 of the Public Resources Code. Additionally, it is not the state's responsibility to provide fire protection services to any building or structure located within the wildlands unless the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection has entered into a cooperative agreement with a Local agency for those purposes pursuant to Section 4142 of the Public Resources Code.

___ Yes ___ No

AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONE pursuant to Section 2622 of the Public Resources Code.

___ Yes ___ No

A SEISMIC HAZARD ZONE pursuant to Section 2696 of the Public Resources Code.

___ Yes (Landslide Zone) ___ No ___ Map is not yet released by state

___ Yes (Liquefaction Zone) ___ No ___ Map is not yet released by state

THESE HAZARDS MAY LIMIT YOUR ABILITY TO DEVELOP THE REAL PROPERTY TO OBTAIN INSURANCE, OR TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE AFTER A DISASTER. THE MAPS ON WHICH THESE DISCLOSURES ARE BASED ESTIMATE WHERE NATURAL HAZARDS EXIST. THEY ARE NOT DEFINITIVE INDICATORS OF WHETHER OR NOT A PROPERTY WILL BE AFFECTED BY A NATURAL DISASTER. TRANSFEEE(S) AND TRANSFEROR(S) MAY WISH TO OBTAIN PROFESSIONAL ADVICE REGARDING THOSE HAZARDS AND OTHER HAZARDS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PROPERTY.

Signature of Seller(s) _____ Date _____ Signature of Seller(s) _____ Date _____

Signature of Agent(s) _____ Date _____ Signature of Agent(s) _____ Date _____

Check only one of the following:

___ Transferor(s) (Seller(s)) and their agent(s) represent that the information herein is true and correct to the best of their knowledge as of the date signed by the transferor (s) and agent(s).

X Transferor(s) (Seller(s)) and their agent(s) acknowledge that they have exercised good faith in the selection of a third-party report provider as required in Civil Code Section 1103.7, and that the representations made in this Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement are based upon information provided by the independent third-party disclosure provider as a substituted disclosure pursuant to Civil Code Section 1103.4. Neither transferor(s) nor their agent(s) (1) has independently verified the information contained in this statement and report or (2) is personally aware of any errors or inaccuracies in the information contained on the statement.

Transferee (Buyer) represents that he or she has read and understands this document. Pursuant to Civil Code Section 1103.8, the representations made in this Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement do not constitute all of the transferor's or agent's disclosure obligations in this transaction.

This statement was prepared by the following provider: Third-Party Disclosure Provider(s) MyNHD, Inc. Date 1/26/2015

There are other statutory disclosures, determinations and legal information in the Report. Refer to Report for these additional disclosures, determinations and legal information. With their signature below, Transferee(s) also acknowledge(s) they have received, read, and understand this document and the additional disclosures, determinations and legal information provided in this Report, in the tax disclosures (Mello-Roos and Special Assessments), in the Environmental Report (if ordered), in the C.L.U.E. Report (if ordered), and in the required notices and booklets/information regarding Environmental Hazards, Earthquake Safety, Home Energy Rating System, Lead-Based Paint and Mold, which booklets/information are available at http://www.mynhd.com/booklets/combined_booklets_engl.pdf.

Signature of Buyer(s) _____ Date _____ Signature of Buyer(s) _____ Date _____



NATURAL HAZARD DISCLOSURE

Report Summary

Subject Property: 123 MAIN ST ANYCITY, CA 91234

APN: 1234-567-890

This property is located in/within:

	Yes	No	Not Mapped	Details:
A Special Flood Hazard Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 3
An Area of Potential Flooding Due to Dam Inundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Page 3
A Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 3
A State of California Fire Responsibility Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 3
An Earthquake Fault Zone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 3
A Landslide Seismic Hazard Zone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 4
A Liquefaction Seismic Hazard Zone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Page 4
1 Mile of a Former Military Ordnance Site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 4
1 Mile of a Commercial/Industrial Use Zone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Page 4
2 Miles of FAA Approved Landing Facility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Page 4
An Airport Influence Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 4
Tsunami Inundation Hazard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 4
Land Under Contract Pursuant to the Williamson Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 5
Right to Farm/Important Farmland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 5
A Naturally Occurring Asbestos Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 5
Critical Habitats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 5
1 Mile of a Mining Operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 5
A Petrochemical Complex Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Page 6
A Methane Gas Zone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Page 6
Gas and Hazardous Liquid Transmission Pipelines		Included		Page 6
City/County Hazard Disclosures		Included		Page 7
A Mello-Roos Community Facility District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Page 8
A Special Tax Assessment District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Page 9
Property Tax Breakdown		Included		Page 10
Notice of Supplemental Property Tax Bill/Transfer Tax Disclosure		Included		Page 11
Notice of Database Disclosure		Included		Page 13
Notice of Duct Sealing Requirements – 13 Seer		Included		Page 13
Notice of Energy Efficiency Standards/Tax Credit Advisory		Included		Page 14
Mold Addendum		Included		Page 15
Notice of Methamphetamine Contamination		Included		Page 15
Notice of Abandoned Water Wells and Oil/Gas Wells		Included		Page 15
Notice of Naturally Occurring Asbestos / Radon Gas Advisory		Included		Page 16
Notice of Abandoned Mines Advisory		Included		Page 16
Wood-Burning Heater Advisory		Included		Page 16
Notice of Terms and Conditions		Included		Page 17

This Report Summary merely summarizes the research results contained in this full myNHD Report, and does not, in any way, reduce or eliminate the need to read the Report in its entirety. Please verify the street address and APN for accuracy.



EXPLANATIONS AND NOTICES

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA

Special Flood Hazard Areas have been mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on their Flood Rate Insurance maps. Special Flood Hazard Areas are located with the 100-year flood plain and are designated as either Zone A (Inland area) or Zone V (Coastal areas). Flood insurance is required by lenders for properties located within a Zone A or Zone V. FEMA periodically removes a property or a group of properties from a Special Flood Hazard Area based on information provided by cities, counties, or homeowners. The revised status of the property or properties is provided in a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) or in a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR). A search for a specific LOMA or LOMR is outside the scope of this report. Please visit www.fema.gov to search for a specific LOMA or LOMR.

AREAS OF POTENTIAL FLOODING FROM DAM FAILURES

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED IN A DAM INUNDATION ZONE

Maps have been prepared for most dams in the State of California that show the potential flooding areas due to dam failure. The maps are reviewed and approved by the California Office of Emergency Services. Local offices of emergency services have prepared evacuation plans in the areas affected by potential dam failure inundation.

Dam Name(s): Stone Canyon Dam, Lower Franklin Dam, Mulholland Dam, Silver Lake Dam

VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED IN A VERY HIGH FIRE SEVERITY ZONE

Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones have been mapped by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to indicate area with increase fire risk. The Map by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF), dated January 2006, does not reflect changes made at the local level. Therefore, the CDF recommends verifying status with the local fire department. Brush clearing and other fire defense improvements are required for properties located in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Please contact the local fire department for fire defense and maintenance requirements.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED IN A STATE FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Wildland areas that may contain substantial forest fire risk and hazards have been mapped by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to indicate areas with increased fire risk. These areas are also known as State Fire Responsibility Areas because the State of California has primary responsibility for fire prevention and suppression. The State of California assesses a \$150 annual wildfire protection fee for properties located in State Fire Responsibility Areas. In addition, the property owner may be responsible for structure protection and is responsible for brush clearing and other fire defense improvements. Please contact the county fire department for fire defense and maintenance requirements.

ALQUIST-PRIOLO EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONES

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED IN AN ALQUIST-PRIOLO FAULT ZONE

The purpose of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act is to regulate development near active faults in order to mitigate hazards associated with ground rupture. The State Geologist through the California Geological Survey has provided maps that show specific zones around active faults. Development of a property located within an Earthquake Fault Zone will likely require a fault study by State-licensed geologist. The determination made in this report does not indicate whether or not an active fault is located on the subject property and is not a substitute for a fault study by a State Licensed geologist.



SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED IN A LANDSLIDE HAZARD ZONE MAP NOT YET RELEASED BY STATE

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED IN A LIQUEFACTION HAZARD ZONE MAP NOT YET RELEASED BY STATE

The purpose of the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act is to regulate development in areas determined to have increase risk of the seismic hazards of liquefaction and earthquake-induced land sliding. The California Geological Survey provides maps delineating liquefaction hazard zones and earthquake-induced landslide hazard zones. Although not all areas of the State have been mapped, the California Geological Survey is currently mapping additional areas. Liquefaction is a seismic hazard in which sediments below the water table lose strength as a result of strong earthquake ground shaking. Saturated soils comprised of sands and silts that are within 40 feet of the ground surface have a higher potential for liquefaction. Liquefaction is a rare, but real phenomenon that can result in damage to structures.

FORMER MILITARY ORDNANCE SITE DISCLOSURE

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT WITHIN 1 MILE OF A KNOWN FORMER MILITARY ORDNANCE SITE

Military Ordnance sites are areas that were previously used for military training and that may contain unexploded munitions or other hazardous materials. Sites closed prior to 1989 are part of the Formerly Used Defense Sites database maintained by the United States Department of Defense. Current military bases or those closed after 1989 are not a part of the Formerly Used Defense Sites database.

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL DISCLOSURE

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN 1 MILE OF A PROPERTY ZONED FOR COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL USE

A search has been made of properties zoned for commercial, manufacturing, or airport use within one mile of the subject property. In most residential areas this search typically yields a convenience store or other retail store.

FAA APPROVED LANDING FACILITY

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN 2 MILES OF AN FAA APPROVED LANDING FACILITY

A search of data from the Federal Aviation Administration was made to determine if the property is located within two miles of a public/private FAA approved landing facility (i.e., an airport). Properties within proximity to airports/flight paths may experience airport noise and/or other nuisances. For more information please visit http://www.faa.gov/airports/environmental/airport_noise/.

Airport Name(s)	Distance (in miles) from Subject Property
HUGHES/CORPORATE - Private	0.36
PLAYA VISTA 3 - Private	0.54
PLAYA VISTA 2 - Private	1.10
Los Angeles International - Public	1.16
PLAYA VISTA 1 - Private	1.29
THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL COMPANY - Private	1.67

AIRPORT INFLUENCE AREA "AIA"

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED IN AN AIRPORT INFLUENCE AREA "AIA"

An Airport Influence Area is determined and mapped by the local Airport Land Use Commission. A property with an Airport Influence Area may be subject to annoyances and inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations. Concerns about an Airport Influence Area should be addressed to the local Airport Land Use Commission. Inclusion of private and military airports vary by county and may or may not be included in this disclosure report.

TSUNAMI INUNDATION HAZARD

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED IN A TSUNAMI INUNDATION AREA

A tsunami is a sea wave typically generated by a submarine earthquake, but may be caused by an offshore landslide or volcanic action. A large offshore earthquake, typically a magnitude 7 or greater, may generate a tsunami. Properties located along the California coastline have a potential for inundation from a tsunami. Although early warning systems may provide sufficient warning from distant tsunamis, near-shore generated tsunamis may reach the coast in a matter of minutes. Therefore, homeowners should contact their local emergency management agency and become knowledgeable about tsunami warning signs and local evacuation plans.



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LAND UNDER CONTRACT PURSUANT TO THE WILLIAMSON ACT

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED IN LAND UNDER CONTRACT PURSUANT TO THE CALIFORNIA LAND

OR WILLIAMSON ACT

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, also known as the Williamson Act, allows contracts between landowners and local governments that restrict parcels of land to agricultural or open space use in exchange for reduced property tax assessments. Local governments receive annual payments (subvention) from the State of California that help make up for lost property tax revenue.

Los Angeles, San Francisco, Del Norte, Yuba, Inyo and Modoc Counties do not participate in the program. A Williamson Act contract runs with the land and is binding on all successors in interest of the landowner. For more information contact: California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection (916) 324-0850 or <http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/lca/Pages/Index.aspx>.

RIGHT TO FARM/IMPORTANT FARMLAND

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN 1 MILE OF A FARM OR RANCH LAND

The search determines if the subject property is located within one mile of a property containing agricultural activity, operation or facility, or appurtenances thereof. These facilities may contain agricultural nuisances that may conflict with non-agricultural uses. Agricultural practices may include noise from farm equipment and machinery, dust, pesticides, and odors associated with animals, manure, and fertilizers.

NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN AN AREA OF NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS

Asbestos refers to naturally-occurring fibrous minerals found throughout the State of California. Serpentine, an ultra-mafic rock, contains asbestos and is commonly found in the Sierra foothills, the Coast Ranges, and the Klamath Mountains. On residential properties, naturally-occurring asbestos sources are typically dust from unpaved roads or driveways. Paving the unpaved driveways or roads can help to reduce exposure to asbestos. For more information please visit the Air Resources Board of the California Environmental Protection Agency website: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/homepage.htm>.

CRITICAL HABITATS

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN AN AREA OF CRITICAL HABITATS

The Endangered Species Act establishes critical habitats for any species listed under the Act. A critical habitat is defined as a specific area within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, if the area contains physical or biological features essential to conservation. Those features may require special management considerations or protection even in areas outside their geographical area if the agency determines the area itself essential for conservation.

MINING OPERATION

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN 1 MILE OF A MINING OPERATION

If the property is located within one mile of a mine operation for which the mine owner or operator has reported mine location data to the Department of Conservation pursuant to Section 2207 of the Public Resources Code, the property may be subject to inconveniences resulting from mining operations. The impacts of these practices should be considered when such mining operations are present within one mile of the property.

Effective January 1, 2012 Senate Bill 110 amends Section 1103.4 of the Civil Code and requires disclosure if the subject property is within one mile of a mining operation. The widespread degradation of land and water resources caused by strip mining and the failure of the states to effectively regulate the industry resulted in the passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act ("SMCRA") of 1977. The Office of Surface Mining ("OSM") was created in 1977 when Congress enacted the SMCRA Act. OSM works with the states and Indian Tribes to assure that citizens and the environment are protected during coal mining and that the land is restored to beneficial use when mining is finished. OSM and its partners are also responsible for reclaiming and restoring lands and water degraded by mining operations before 1977. For more information, please visit <http://www.conservation.ca.gov/omr/Pages/Index.aspx>.



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PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX AREA (LA CITY ONLY)

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED IN A DESIGNATED PETROCHEMICAL AREA NOT MAPPED

Petrochemical complex areas may contain gas, oil, or other volatile materials from oil refineries or other oil production sites. Petrochemical complex areas have a higher potential from fires after earthquakes due to pipe line rupture.

METHANE GAS (LA CITY ONLY)

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN A METHANE GAS ZONE NOT MAPPED

Methane Zones and Methane Buffer Zones have been established by the City of Los Angeles. These zones indicate potential for methane gas beneath the ground surface.

New buildings and paved areas located in a Methane Zone or a Methane Buffer Zone must meet the requirements of Division 71 of the Los Angeles Building Code. Division 71 provides a Standard Plan for Methane Hazard Mitigation. In general, mitigation means capturing the subsurface methane gas and releasing it into the atmosphere to avoid methane build-up within structures. Properties located within a Methane Zone or a Methane Buffer Zone should be tested for methane gas concentrations and pressures by a City of Los Angeles approved testing facility. The results of the testing will determine which methane mitigation systems, if any, may be required.

For more information go to www.ladbs.org/rpt_code_pub/Methane_Code.pdf.

NOTICE REGARDING GAS AND HAZARDOUS LIQUID TRANSMISSION PIPELINES

This notice is being provided simply to inform you that information about the general location of gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines is available to the public via the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) Internet Web site maintained by the United States Department of Transportation at <http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/>. To seek further information about possible transmission pipelines near the property, you may contact your local gas utility or other pipeline operators in the area. Contact information for pipeline operators is searchable by ZIP Code and county on the NPMS Internet Web site.

Upon delivery of the notice to the transferee of the real property, the seller or broker is not required to provide information in addition to that contained in the notice regarding gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines. The information in the notice shall be deemed to be adequate to inform the transferee about the existence of a statewide database of the locations of gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines and information from the database regarding those locations.

Nothing in this section shall alter any existing duty under any other statute or decisional law imposed upon the seller or broker, including, but not limited to, the duties of a seller or broker under this article, or the duties of a seller or broker under Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 1102) of Chapter 2 of Title 4 of Part 4 of Division 2.



CITY/COUNTY HAZARD DISCLOSURE EXPLANATIONS

MyNHD provides information on locally identified natural hazards as an additional service because their disclosure to purchasers is either required by ordinance or the information is available on maps publicly available from various City and County sources. This service also supplements and completes the natural hazard information required by the California Civil Code 1103.

The Subject Property:

- IS IS NOT Located in a Supplemental Flood Hazard Zone. NOT MAPPED
- IS IS NOT Located in a Supplemental Fire Hazard Zone. NOT MAPPED
- IS IS NOT Located in a Supplemental Earthquake Fault Hazard Zone. NOT MAPPED
- IS IS NOT Located in a Supplemental Seismic Geologic Hazard Zone. NOT MAPPED

Flood Hazard Zones

Supplemental flood zones include information not covered by Special Flood Hazard Areas as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or by Dam Inundation zones as reported by the California State Office of Emergency Services. These can include tsunamis, runoff hazards, historical flood data and additional dike failure hazards.

Fire Hazard Zones

Local agencies may, at their discretion, include or exclude certain areas from the requirements of California Government Code Section 51182 (imposition of fire prevention measures on property owners), following a finding supported by substantial evidence in the record that the requirements of Section 51182 either are, or are not necessary for effective fire protection within the area. Any additions to these maps that MyNHD has been able to identify and substantiate are included in this Report.

Earthquake Fault Hazard Zones

Many local jurisdictions have different or higher standards than the State of California for the identification of active earthquake fault zones. These jurisdictions have created their own maps which indicate the active faults according to these alternate standards. Some jurisdictions also recommend or require the disclosures of potentially active faults. MyNHD has attempted to include all official and publicly available maps indicating earthquake faults identified by these jurisdictions.

Seismic/Geologic Hazard Zones

The California Division of Mines and Geology ("DMG") has not completed the project assigned it by Section 2696 of the California Public Resources Code to identify areas of potential seismic hazards within the State of California. The DMG and the United States Geological Survey have performed many valuable studies that supplement the Section 2696 maps and fill many missing areas. These maps were reviewed in the preparation of this Report. Also included in this Report is the review of maps that indicate many hazards that may or may not be seismically related, including, but not limited to, landslides, debris flows, mudslides, coastal cliff instability, volcanic hazards, and avalanches. Many cities and counties require geologic studies before any significant construction if the subject property is in or near a geologic hazard known to them. MyNHD has attempted to include all official and publicly available maps indicating geologic hazards identified by these jurisdictions.



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MELLO-ROOS COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT(S)

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT SUBJECT TO MELLO-ROOS COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT SPECIAL TAX LIEN(S).

Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts ("CFD") provide a method of financing certain public capital facilities and services especially in developing areas and areas undergoing rehabilitation. Public improvements funded by Mello-Roos CFDs may include, but are not limited to, roads, schools, water, sewer and storm drain facilities. Public services funded by Mello-Roos CFDs may include, but are not limited to, police and fire protection services, recreation program services, and flood or storm protection services. Mello-Roos CFDs commonly fund the construction of public improvements through the issuance of bonds. A special tax lien is placed on property within the district for the annual payment of principal and interest as well as administrative expenses. Typically, the annual special tax continues until the bonds are repaid, or until special taxes are no longer needed. In most instances, but not all, the special tax is collected with regular property taxes.

This property is within the Mello-Roos CFD(s) listed below and is subject to a special tax that will appear on the property tax bill. This special tax is in addition to the regular property taxes and any other charges and benefit assessments that will be listed on the property tax bill. This special tax may not be imposed on all parcels within the city or county where the property is located. This special tax is used to provide public facilities or services that are likely to particularly benefit the property.

The maximum tax rate, the maximum tax rate escalator, and the authorized facilities which are being paid for by the special taxes and by the money received from the sale of bonds which are being repaid by the special taxes, and any authorized services are indicated below. These facilities may not yet have all been constructed or acquired and it is possible that some may never be constructed or acquired.

1. Community Facilities District No. 4 - City of Los Angeles - (213) 485-5705

Current Levy: \$2,596.08 **Maximum Tax Rate:** \$3,816.88

Ending Year: 2049

Maximum Tax Rate Escalator: The Maximum Tax Rate Amount will increase by 2% per year.

Authorized Facilities: The authorized facilities which are being paid for by the special taxes, and by the money received from the sales of bonds which are being repaid by the special taxes are: street and traffic improvements, improvements allong the Ballona Channel, a fire station, parks and landscaping, utility, storm drain and similar relocations and undergrounding, water system improvements and interconnections, sanitary sewer improvements, and electrical distribution and transmission system facilities.

Authorized Services: The special taxes may be used to pay for costs of the following services: None



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1915 BOND ACT ASSESSMENT DISTRICT(S)

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IS NOT SUBJECT TO IMPROVEMENT BOND ACT OF 1915 SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS LIEN(S).

1915 Bond Act Assessment Districts ("AD") provide a method of financing certain public capital facilities. Public improvements funded by 1915 Bond Act Assessment Districts may include, but are not limited to, roads, sewer, water and storm drain systems, and street lighting. 1915 Bond Act Assessment Districts commonly fund the construction of public improvements through the issuance of bonds. A special assessment lien is placed on property within the Assessment District. The lien amount is calculated according to the specific benefit that an individual property receives from the improvements and is amortized over a period of years. 1915 Bond Act Assessments Districts can be prepaid at any time. In most instances, but not all, the assessment is collected with regular property taxes.

This property is within the 1915 Bond Act Assessment District(s) named below and is subject to annual assessment installments levied by the assessment district that will appear on the property tax bill. The annual assessments are in addition to the regular property taxes and any other charges and benefit assessments that will be listed on the property tax bill. The assessment district(s) has issued bonds to finance the acquisition or construction of certain public improvements that are of direct and special benefit to property within the assessment district. The bonds will be repaid from annual assessment installments on property within the assessment district. The special assessment is used to provide public facilities that are likely to particularly benefit the property.

The annual assessment installment and public facilities that are being paid for by the money received from the sale of bonds that are being repaid by the assessments are indicated below. These facilities may not yet have all been constructed or acquired and it is possible that some may never be constructed or acquired.

1. Regional Park & Open Space District - Los Angeles County Regional Park and Open Space District - (213) 738-2983

Current Levy: \$14.54

Ending Year: 2019

Authorized Facilities: Proceeds from the sales of these bonds will be used for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation, protection and restoration of beach, wildlife, park and natural lands with the County, tree-planting, gang prevention and intervention, improvement of recreation facilities for youth and senior citizens, restoration and maintenance of parks, recreational, cultural and community facilities and open space lands within the County of Los Angeles.

Authorized Services: Proceeds from the sale of these bonds cannot be used to pay for any ongoing maintenance or services.



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BREAKDOWN OF THE 2014-2015 PROPERTY TAX BILL

This report is an estimate of the original secured property tax bill charges for the above-mentioned property using information obtained from the County on a given date. Changes made by the County or the underlying public agencies levying charges against this property after the date of this Report may not be reflected in this Report.

Basic Prop 13 Levy

1.	Combined Ad Valorem Tax Charges County of Los Angeles (213) 974-7175	Ad Valorem Tax General	\$6,953.50
Basic Prop 13 Levy & Voter Approved Ad Valorem Taxes:			\$6,953.50
Estimated Tax Rate:			1%

Direct Assessments

2.	Community Facilities District No. 4 City of Los Angeles (213) 978-1099	Mello-Roos Community Facilities District Capital Facilities	\$2,596.08
3.	Los Angeles County Trauma and Emergency Services County of Los Angeles (866) 587-2862	Paramedics Services Assessment Health	\$69.96
4.	Street Lighting Maintenance District No. 218 City of Los Angeles (213) 847-1363	Landscaping & Lighting Maintenance District Landscape and Lighting	\$57.32
5.	Standby Charge Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (213) 217-7517	Water/Sewer Standby Charge Water Availability	\$16.00
6.	Regional Park and Open Space District Los Angeles County Regional Park and Open Space District (213) 738-2983	1915 Bond Act Assessment District Parks & Recreation	\$14.54
7.	Landscape and Lighting District No. 96-1 City of Los Angeles (213) 847-1363	Landscaping & Lighting Maintenance District Landscape and Lighting	\$13.52
8.	Mosquito Abatement District (Los Angeles) County of Los Angeles (310) 915-7370	Vector Control District Vector Control	\$11.83
9.	Flood Control County of Los Angeles (626) 458-3972	1982 Act Benefit Assessment District Flood Control	\$0.89
10.	Stormwater Pollution Abatement City of Los Angeles (213) 847-5224	Sewer or Water Charge Stormwater	\$0.71
Total Direct Assessment Charges:			\$2,780.85
Total 2014-2015 Amount			\$9,734.35



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NOTICE OF SUPPLEMENTAL PROPERTY TAX BILL

In accordance with Section 1102.6c of the Civil Code, it is the sole responsibility of the seller of any real property, or his or her agent, to deliver to the prospective purchaser a disclosure notice of the following:

California property tax law requires the Assessor to revalue real property at the time the ownership of the property changes. Because of this law, you may receive one or two supplemental tax bills, depending on when your loan closes.

The supplemental tax bills are not mailed to your lender. If you have arranged for your property tax payments to be paid through an impound account, the supplemental tax bills will not be paid by your lender. It is your responsibility to pay these supplemental bills directly to the Tax Collector. If you have any question concerning this matter, please call your local Tax Collector's Office.

As stated above, California law requires that the Assessor re-appraise property upon a change of ownership or the completion of new construction (the "Triggering Event"). This re appraisal results in a supplemental tax assessment which is based on the difference between the new value and the old value of the property, multiplied by the property's Ad Valorem tax rate. The resulting Supplemental Tax amount is then pro-rated, based upon the number of months remaining in the fiscal year in which the Triggering Event occurred.

The number of tax bills which will be issued also depends on the date the event Triggering Event occurred. If the change of ownership or new construction is completed between January 1st and May 31st, the result will be two supplemental assessments levied on two supplemental tax bills. If the event occurs between June 1st and December 31st, then only one supplemental bill will be issued.

MANDATORY PRIVATE TRANSFER FEE DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO CIVIL CODE SECTION 1102.6E

A "Private Transfer Fee" is a fee imposed by a private entity such as a property developer, home builder, or homeowner association, when a property within a certain type of subdivision is sold or transferred. A Private Transfer Fee may also be imposed by an individual property owner. Private Transfer Fees are different from and are charged in addition to any Documentary Transfer Taxes levied by a City or County Government upon sale or transfer of a property.

Civil Code Section 1098 defines a "Transfer Fee" as "any fee payment requirement imposed within a covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other document affecting the transfer or sale of, or any interest in, real property that requires a fee be paid upon transfer of the real property." Certain existing fees such as governmental fees, court ordered fees, mechanic lien fees, common interest development fees, etc. are specially excluded from the definition of "Transfer Fee".

To determine if the property is subject to a Transfer Fee, OBTAIN COPIES OF ALL THE EXCEPTIONS LISTED ON THE PRELIMINARY (TITLE) REPORT FROM THE TITLE COMPANY AND READ THEM TO DETERMINE IF ANY TRANSFER FEES ARE APPLICABLE. Please be aware that private transfer fees may be difficult to identify by simply reading the title report.

Effective January 1, 2008, Civil Code Section 1102.6e requires the Seller to notify the Buyer of whether a private transfer fee applies and if present, to disclose certain specific information about the fee.

Content of Disclosure: Civil Code Section 1102.6e requires the Seller to disclose specific information about any Transfer Fee that may affect the property. Please refer to the Section 1102.6e or the California Association of Realtors Notice of Private Transfer Fee Form, for a standard format to use in making the Transfer Fee Disclosure if such a disclosure is required.



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How to Determine the Existence of a Transfer Fee: If a Transfer Fee does exist affecting the property, the document creating the fee may be on file with the County Recorder as a notice recorded against the property and should be disclosed in the preliminary (title) report on the property. However, the preliminary (title) report will merely disclose the existence of the documents affecting title, not the content of the documents. The title of a document may also not be sufficient to disclose that a transfer fee is included in its terms. Accordingly Seller should (a) request the title company which issued the preliminary (title) report to provide copies of the documents shown as “exceptions,” and (b) review each document to determine if it contains a transfer fee.

Documentary Transfer Taxes

This is a government tax imposed by a City or County when a property within the jurisdiction is sold or transferred. It is NOT the same as a Private Transfer Fee, which may be imposed by a private entity such as a property developer, home builder, or homeowner association. However, it is a similar fee due upon closing, calculated based on a percentage of the purchase price.

Transfer Tax Defined. Pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Sections 11911-11929, Counties and Cities are authorized to impose a tax on the transfer of property located within their jurisdiction. The tax is commonly known by various names, including the Documentary Transfer Tax, Real Property Transfer Tax, or Real Estate Transfer Tax (hereinafter, the “Transfer Tax”).

How Much? Transfer Tax is due at closing and payable through escrow. This tax does not expire. All future sales of this property will be charged this tax at close of escrow. The amount of the Transfer Tax is based on the value or sale prices of the property that is transferred. The County rate is one dollar and ten cents (\$1.10) for each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of value. The rate for noncharter (“general law”) cities is one-half of the County rate and is credited against the County tax due. Charter cities may impose a transfer tax at a rate higher than the County rate.

For any City or County in California, the Transfer Tax rate (“Tax Rate Table”) is available at no charge from many sources, most conveniently on the website of the California Local Government Finance Almanac (sponsored by the California League of Cities): <http://www.californiacityfinance.com/PropTransfTaxRates.pdf>.

To estimate the Transfer Tax for the property, multiply the Property’s estimated sales price (in thousands of dollars) by the amount shown in the Tax Rate Table for the City and County in which the property is located.

Who Pays? The law states that, “the Transfer Tax must be paid by the person who makes signs or issues any document subject to the tax, or for whose use or benefit the document is made, signed or issued.” In practice, this means that the payment of the Transfer Tax is customarily made by the Seller or the Buyer, or shared by both, depending on the jurisdiction in which the transferred property is located.

Are there any exemptions? The Revenue and Taxation Code, which provides the statutory authority for counties to impose the Transfer Tax, specifically exempts from the transfer tax the following transactions:

1. Instruments in writing given to secure a debt.
2. Transfers whereby the federal or any state government, or agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, acquires title to realty.
3. Transfers made to effect a plan of reorganization or adjustment (i) confirmed under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, (ii) approved in certain equity receivership proceedings or (iii) whereby a mere change in identity, form or place of organization is effected.
4. Certain transfers made to effect an order of the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.
5. Transfers of an interest in a partnership (or, beginning January 1, 2000, an entity treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes) that holds realty, if (i) the partnership is treated as continuing under IRC § 708 and (ii) the continuing partnership continues to hold the realty.
6. Certain transfers in lieu of foreclosure.
7. Transfers, divisions or allocations of community, quasi-community or quasi-marital property between spouses pursuant to, or in contemplation of, a judgment under the Family Code.
8. Transfers by the State of California, or any political subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, pursuant to an agreement whereby the purchaser agrees to immediately reconvey the realty to the exempt agency.
9. Transfers by the State of California, or any political subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, to certain nonprofit corporations.
10. Transfers pursuant to certain inter vivos gifts or inheritances.



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NOTICE OF DATABASE DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to Section 290.46 of the Penal Code, information about specified registered sex offenders is made available to the public via an Internet Website by the Department of Justice at www.meganslaw.ca.gov. Depending on an offender's criminal history, this information will include either the address at which the offender resides or the community of residence and Zip Code in which he or she resides. California Law (AB 488), signed by the Governor on September 24, 2004, provides the public with Internet access to detailed information on registered sex offenders. The Sex Offender Tracking Program of the California Department of Justice maintains the database of the locations or persons required to register pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 290.46 of the Penal Code. The online database is updated with data provided by local sheriff and police agencies on an ongoing basis. It presents offender information in 13 languages; may be searched by sex offender's specific name, zip code, or City/County provides access to detailed personal profile information on each registrant; and includes a map of the neighborhood surrounding any particular property.

California Department of Justice Information Sources:

Megan's Law Sex Offender Locator Web Site: <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov>.

California Department of Justice Megan's Law Email Address: meganslaw@doj.ca.gov.

Local Information Locations for the Subject Property:

All sheriffs' departments and every police department in jurisdiction with a population of 200,000 or more are required to make a CD-ROM available free to the public for viewing. Although not required, many other law enforcement departments in smaller jurisdictions make the CD-ROM available as well. Please contact the local law enforcement department to investigate availability.

NOTICE OF MINIMUM ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONERS AND HEAT PUMPS

Manufacturers have been required to comply with the Department of Energy's ("DOE") energy conservation standards for residential central air conditioners and heat pumps since 1992. From time to time the DOE amends the minimum seasonal energy efficiency ratio ("SEER") for such equipment for the purpose of saving energy. Equipment manufactured after January 1, 1992, and before January 23, 2006, must meet a minimum SEER rating of 10. Equipment manufactured between January 23, 2006 and January 1, 2015, must meet a minimum SEER rating of 13. After January 1, 2015, equipment installed in California must meet a minimum SEER rating of 14. The law does not require a seller to replace non-compliant existing equipment upon transfer. For more information about the new standards please visit http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/product.aspx/productid/75.



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NOTICE OF CALIFORNIA'S 2013 ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

Public Resources Code Sections 25402 and 25402.1 were enacted in 1975 as part of the enabling legislation establishing the California Energy Commission and its basic mandates. These sections require the Energy Commission to adopt, implement, and periodically update energy efficiency standards for both residential and nonresidential buildings.

The Standards must be cost effective based on the life cycle of the building, must include performance and prescriptive compliance approaches, and must be periodically updated to account for technological improvements in efficiency technology. Accordingly, the California Energy Commission has adopted and periodically updated the Standards (codified in Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations) to ensure that building construction, system design and installation achieve energy efficiency and preserve outdoor and indoor environmental quality. The Standards establish a minimum level of building energy efficiency. A building can be designed to a higher efficiency level, resulting in additional energy savings.

The 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which are effective July 1, 2014, focus on several key areas to improve the energy efficiency of newly constructed buildings and additions and alterations to existing buildings, and include requirements that will enable both demand reductions during critical peak periods and future solar electric and thermal system installations. The most significant efficiency improvements to the residential Standards are proposed for windows, envelope insulation and HVAC system testing. The most significant efficiency improvements to the nonresidential Standards are proposed for lighting controls, windows, unitary HVAC equipment and building commissioning. New efficiency requirements for process loads such as commercial refrigeration, data centers, kitchen exhaust systems and compressed air systems are included in the nonresidential Standards. The 2013 Standards include expanded criteria for acceptance testing of mechanical and lighting systems, as well as new requirements for code compliance data to be collected in a California Energy Commission-managed repository.. Compliance with the standard is assured by hiring a contractor who is properly licensed, and doing the installation with a building permit so that the City Building Inspector can check the work when completed. For more information, visit <http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2013standards/>.

NOTICE OF HOME ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS TAX CREDIT ADVISORY

According to the DOE, the higher replacement cost of SEER compliant air conditioning system will be offset by a savings of up to 23 percent in monthly energy costs. The California Energy Commission notes that leaking ductwork accounts for up to 25 percent of the heating costs of a typical home. Therefore, compliance with the new Federal and State standards offers substantial benefits to the property owner, as well as significant environmental benefits through decreased energy consumption, compared with older systems. In addition, consumers who purchase and install specific products, such as energy efficient windows, insulation, doors, roofs, and heating and cooling equipment in the home can receive a tax credit of up to \$500 beginning January 2006. For more information visit <http://www.energy.gov/taxbreaks.htm>.



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MOLD ADDENDUM

All prospective home and condominium purchasers are advised to thoroughly inspect the Property for mold. Mold may appear as discolored patches or cottony or speckled growth on walls, furniture, or floors, and it often has an earthy or musty odor. Mold may also grow beneath water-damaged surfaces and floors, behind walls and above ceilings. Therefore, if a property has an earthy smell or musty odor, mold contamination may exist even if no actual mold growth is visible.

Mold only needs a food source (any organic material such as wood, paper, dirt or leaves) and moisture to grow. There are many potential food sources for mold in homes. Therefore, preventing excess moisture is the key to preventing mold growth. Excess moisture can come from many sources, including flooding, plumbing or roof leaks, lawn sprinklers hitting the house, air conditioner condensation, humidifiers, overflow from sinks and sewers, steam, and wet clothes drying indoors. Be sure to inspect the Property for sources of excess moisture, current water leaks and evidence of past water damage. Once mold is found and the contaminated area properly cleaned up, mold growth is likely to recur unless the source of moisture is also eliminated.

If it is suspected that the Property has a mold problem, be sure to have a qualified inspector conduct a more thorough inspection. All areas contaminated with mold should be properly and thoroughly remediated.

Additional information can be found in the Homeowner's Guide to Earthquake Safety and Environmental Hazards and in the following publication:

Mold In My Home: What Do I Do?

Available online at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/IAQ/Documents/MIMH_2012-07-05.pdf.

For more information visit: www.cal-iaq.org

NOTICE OF METHAMPHETAMINE CONTAMINATION

According to the "Methamphetamine Contaminated Property Cleanup Act of 2005" a property owner must disclose in writing to a prospective buyer if local health officials have issued an order prohibiting the use or occupancy of a property contaminated by meth lab activity. The owner must also give a copy of the pending order to the buyer who must acknowledge receipt of the order in writing. Failure to comply with these requirements may subject an owner to, among other things, a civil penalty up to \$5,000. Aside from disclosure requirements, this law also sets forth procedures for local authorities to deal with meth contaminated properties, including the filing of a lien against a property until the owner cleans up the contamination or pays for the cleanup costs.

NOTICE OF ABANDONED WELLS

According to the California Department of Water Resources an abandoned or "permanently inactive well" is a well that has not been used for a period of one year. Abandoned wells that are not properly sealed are a potential hazard to people and animals and may be a potential site of illegal waste disposal. Abandoned wells may allow contamination of groundwater. Abandoned wells should be destroyed in accordance with methods developed by the Department of Water Resources pursuant to Section 13800 of the Water Code.

NOTICE OF OIL AND GAS WELLS

California is a leading oil producer with most production in Los Angeles, Kern, Fresno, and Ventura Counties. There are thousands of idle and "orphan" wells. An idle well is a well that has not produced oil and/or gas or has not been used for fluid injection for six months during the last five years. The Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources tracks and maintains an idle-well inventory. According to the Division an abandoned or "orphan" well is a well that has been deserted and has no viable operator or owner. The Division plugged 1,062 orphan wells from 1977 to 2004 at a cost of 14.8 million dollars. Oil and gas wells pose a threat to humans for fall hazard, fire hazard, groundwater contamination, methane gas seeps, and other hazards.



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NOTICE OF NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS

Asbestos refers to naturally-occurring fibrous minerals found throughout the State of California. Serpentine, an ultra-mafic rock, contains asbestos and is commonly found in the Sierra foothills, the Coast Ranges, and the Klamath Mountains. On residential properties, naturally-occurring asbestos sources are typically dust from unpaved roads or driveways. Paving the unpaved driveways or roads can help to reduce exposure to asbestos. Asbestos is a known carcinogen and exposure may increase the risk of lung cancer. It is recommended that prospective buyers in an area designated as a Naturally Occurring Asbestos Zone consult an appropriate expert(s) who can test and identify naturally occurring asbestos rocks, on or near the property, which are exposed and may present a health risk. For more information please visit the Air Resources Board of the California Environmental Protection Agency website: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/homepage.htm>.

RADON GAS ADVISORY

THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS LOCATED IS DESIGNATED ZONE

2

 FOR RADON GAS POTENTIAL

Radon is a gas that is produced from the radioactive decay of uranium and thorium found in certain rock and soil types. Radon, an odorless and colorless gas, can move from the soil into buildings. Exposure to concentrated levels of radon can increase a person's risk of developing lung cancer.

The Highest Radon Potential, Zone 1, is set at 4.0pCi/l and above by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). Moderate Radon Potential, Zone 2, is set at between 2.0pCi and 4.0pCi/l. Low Radon Potential, Zone 3, is set at less than 2.0pCi/l. The EPA recommends indoor radon testing for all homes and recommends radon reduction measures for homes with radon levels of 4.0pCi/l and above. Radon testing kits can be purchased by homeowners or homeowners can hire contractors to provide the testing. For more information please visit <http://www.mynhd.com/booklets/MyNHD-RadonInformation.pdf>.

NOTICE OF ABANDONED MINES ADVISORY

According to the Abandoned Mine Lands Unit of the State of California Department of Conservation, there are more than 165,000 mines features on more than 47,000 abandoned mine sites in the State of California. Approximately 84 percent of those sites contain physical safety hazards. The public is warned against entering any open shafts or mine openings. For more information please visit the Abandoned Mine Lands Unit website: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/omr/abandoned_mine_lands/Pages/Index.aspx.

WOOD-BURNING HEATER ADVISORY

The Clean Air Act is the law that defines EPA's responsibilities for protecting and improving the nation's air quality and the stratospheric ozone layer. Using a nationwide network of monitoring sites, EPA has developed ambient air quality trends for particle pollution, also called Particulate Matter (PM). Under the [Clean Air Act](#), EPA sets and reviews national air quality standards for PM. Air quality monitors measure concentrations of PM throughout the country. EPA, state, tribal and local agencies use that data to ensure that PM in the air is at levels that protect public health and the environment.

"Particulate matter," also known as particle pollution or PM, is a complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets. Particle pollution is made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles. The size of particles is directly linked to their potential for causing [health](#) problems. EPA is concerned about particles that are 10 micrometers in diameter or smaller because those are the particles that generally pass through the throat and nose and enter the lungs. Once inhaled, these particles can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects. "Fine particles," such as those found in smoke and haze, are 2.5 micrometers in diameter and smaller. Approximately 10 million wood stoves are currently in use in the United States, and 70 to 80 percent of them are older, inefficient, conventional stoves that pollute.

[The Great American Woodstove Changeout](#) is a voluntary program designed to reduce particle pollution from woodstoves by encouraging people to replace older, more polluting stoves with EPA-certified stoves and fireplace inserts. It also provides information on building more efficient, less polluting fires. Certain jurisdictions have established legal requirements to reduce wood smoke. For example, some communities have restrictions on installing wood-burning appliances in new construction. For more information on possible regulations in your area go to <http://www.epa.gov/burnwise/ordinances.html>.